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RESEARCH

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## AREA AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PUBLICATIONS (No. 21)

AREA DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

Victor Roterus, Chief

### WATER AND INDUSTRY

Water, its quantity and quality, is becoming more and more important as a factor in industrial expansion and plant location. The daily use of water in the new Fairless Works of the U. S. Steel Corporation, for example, is greater than the use of the public water supplies of metropolitan Washington. More information fortunately is becoming available on the water resource and its industrial use.

*Water Resources for Larger Industrial Centers.*—The present utilization of water and the water resources potentially available for a number of the Nation's larger industrial centers are being studied by the U. S. Geological Survey. The areas covered include manufacturing concentrations of importance to defense activities, but the information presented is also of value in the orderly planning for the growth of these areas. The data include volume of flow, flood and drought conditions, suspended sediment, chemical quality and temperature characteristics of the major streams and tributaries, and the probable yield, chemical quality and temperature characteristics of the ground-water reservoirs. In addition, information is given on the quantities of water used and the sources of supply. The quantity and quality of public water supplies are covered also but in less detail than in the circulars on industrial utility of public water supplies (see following item on this subject).

Geological Survey Circulars: 104—*Water Resources of Southeastern Bucks County, Pennsylvania*, 1951, 21 pp.; 148—*Water Resources of the Atlanta Metropolitan Area*, 1951, 19 pp.; 173—*Water Resources of the Buffalo-Niagara Falls Region*, 1952, 26 pp.; 174—*Water Resources of the Lake Erie Shore Region in Pennsylvania*, 1952, 36 pp.; 177—*Water Resources of the Mahoning River Basin, Ohio, With Special Reference to the Youngstown Area*, 1952, 57 pp.; 183—*Water Resources of the Detroit Area, Michigan*, 1952, 36 pp.; 216—*Water Resources of the St. Louis Area, Missouri*, 1952, 55 pp.; 5101—*Water Supply of the Houston Gulf Coast Region*, 1951, 16 pp. These circulars are available free from the Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C.

*Industrial Use of Public Water Supplies.*—Industry leans heavily on public supplies of water. Current data are now available in some detail on public water supplies in five regions of the United States. Information relating to the chemical characteristics of such supplies is included. The U. S. Geological Survey will eventually issue similar reports for the remaining four regions of the Nation and will combine the nine releases in a revision of its *Water-Supply Paper 658* published 20 years ago.

It is stated that in general the industrialist will choose a plant location where soft water is available that is low in silica, non-corrosive, and free from iron and manganese. Savings up to 85 percent are cited in the consumption of soap by commercial laundries in some areas after treatment for hardness. Cannerymen have found that vegetables are toughened by cooking in hard water, whereas soft water tenderizes and gives better taste and color to the product. Boiler feed water requirements must be exacting to reduce repair and damage to boiler tubes and keep down fuel costs.

Geological Survey Circular 197—*The Industrial Utility of Public Water Supplies in the East South Central States, 1952*, by E. W. Lohr, G. A. Billingsley, J. W. Geurin, W. L. Lamar, 69 pp.; Geological Survey Circular 203—*The Industrial Utility of Public Water Supplies in the Mountain States, 1952*, by E. W. Lohr, C. S. Howard, R. T. Kiser, J. D. Hem, H. A. Swenson, 79 pp.; Geological Survey Circular 206—*The Industrial Utility of Public Water Supplies in the West North-Central States, 1952*, by E. W. Lohr, P. C. Benedict, H. A. Swenson, T. B. Dover, 109 pp.; Geological Survey Circulars 221—*The Industrial Utility of Public Water Supplies in the West South-Central States, 1952*, by E. W. Lohr, J. R. Avrett, B. Ireland, G. A. Billingsley, T. B. Dover, 123 pp.; Geological Survey Circular 232—*The Industrial Utility of Public Water Supplies in the Pacific States, 1952*, by E. W. Lohr, R. T. Kiser, C. S. Howard, I. W. Walling, 89 pp. These circulars are available free from the Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C.

**First Census Coverage of Industrial Water Use Planned.**—Water inquiries have been developed by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with representatives of essentially all applicable Federal agencies and also in cooperation with representatives of manufacturing industries. The results of these water inquiries—the first to be employed by Census—will be included in the 1953 Census of Manufactures. Water use information will also be collected in the 1953 Census of Mineral Industries. The questions asked are designed to elicit data on total water intake (except mine water), total used in processing products, total used for other industrial purposes, amount of water discharged (except mine water), and the water saving involved through recirculation or reuse.

**Water Pollution Control Information.**—Industrial production in the United States has increased 700 percent in the last 50 years and half of this increase has come in the last 10 years. This is one of the factors complicating the water pollution control problem, according to a 12-page statement by Leonard B. Dworsky, Senior Sanitary Engineer, U. S. Public Health Service, supplemented by many charts, showing the rise of the national pollution problem over the half-century. This presentation shows that after 50 years of work on the problem we have more people today without sewage-treatment plants than there were back in 1900. This statement is part of hearings, now available, on a bill to extend the duration of the water pollution control act.

*Extension of Water Pollution Control Act No. 82-14: Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Rivers and Harbors of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, 82nd Congress, Second Session, on H. R. 6856, April 8 and May 20, 1952. Copies are available from the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. 85 pp. Free.*

## WATER LAW IN THE WESTERN STATES

The extensive use of water for mining in the western States, beginning about 100 years ago, created a need for the development of a system of title to the water in surface streams, adapted to the arid conditions in those States, according to a recent article. The customs developed by the early western miners became the principles of the system of appropriation rights now so thoroughly established in the arid areas of the United States. The appropriation system, whereby title to the use of water is obtained under a procedure which is separate from the acquirement of title to the land on which the water is to be used, contrasts with the riparian system brought over from England by early settlers in the humid eastern States. Under the latter, water rights are inherent in the land and no separate procedure is required to secure rights to the use of water.

*Water Law in the United States With Particular Reference to the Western States*, by S. T. Harding. A 6-page article appearing in the September, 1952 issue of *Civil Engineer*, Easton, Pa. 50 cents per copy.

## MINERAL RESOURCES ATLAS OF THE WORLD

A world atlas of mineral resources now available will be of interest to all those concerned with the regional, national and international aspects of the subject. This collaborative work of the University of Maryland and the U. S. Bureau of Mines emphasizes mineral deposits presently exploited and likely to play an important role in the near future. Twenty-nine commodities are covered.

Maps and graphs show salient features of the geographical distribution of mineral deposits and mineral production, and many special maps show major deposits in considerable detail. The text reviews succinctly the most important technical factors that enter into the exploitation of each mineral, the basic processing methods involved, the reserve situation, nationality of control, and principal uses of the mineral. Preparatory work on this atlas showed available basic data on so-called "known" economic mineral deposits of the world to be very incomplete. Although admitting that a complete inventory of these deposits is not yet available, the present work makes a notable contribution in that direction.

*The Mineral Resources of the World*, by William Van Royen and Oliver Bowles, in collaboration with Elmer W. Pehrson, is published for the University of Maryland by Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 1952. Page size 12 1/4" x 15 1/4". 181 pp. \$10.75.

## CENSUS TO MEASURE INDUSTRIAL CONSUMPTION OF MATERIALS

Because of the increasing recognition of the value of materials-consumption statistics in indicating the availability of materials at various stages of processing and in throwing light on the market for manufactured products, the 1953 Census of Manufactures will place greater emphasis on obtaining figures on important inputs into important industries. This specific coverage approach will be directed toward measuring the most important material flows throughout the manufacturing economy. Emphasis will be placed on materials with large dollar volume, on collection costs and reportability, and on the strategic importance of the material and its relation to those materials currently under distribution control under the Defense Production Act.

## ASBESTOS SURVEY

The greatest asbestos-products industry in the world has been developed in the United States under conditions of overwhelming dependence upon foreign supplies of raw asbestos, according to a study made by the Bureau of Mines under the sponsorship of the National Security Resources Board. One of the arresting statements is that there is no known substitute for asbestos used as brake lining and clutch facings of automobiles, trucks, or other mobile equipment used in peace or war; hence, a shortage of this commodity would immobilize highway transport to a corresponding degree. The subjects covered include varieties and composition of asbestos, deposits, mining and milling methods, grading and classification, world production and reserves, international trade, marketing, substitutes, uses and requirements of use.

*1950 Materials Survey: Asbestos* is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1952. 95 pp. \$1.75.

## BETTER POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR AREAS AND COMMUNITIES

A comprehensive up-to-date manual is now available on making population projections for regions, States, areas, and communities. It describes the uses, problems, and factors involved. The relative advantages and weaknesses of various methods are pointed out; and step-by-step procedures are set forth for making projections, including illustrative examples and sample work sheets.

*Better Population Forecasting for Areas and Communities*, by Van Beuren Stanbery, is published as Domestic Commerce Series No. 32 of the U.S. Department of Commerce and is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1952. 80 pp. 25 cents.

## POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR NEW ENGLAND-NEW YORK AREA

The New England-New York area of seven States may look forward to a population growth of about 4,600,000 by 1975 or a 19 percent increase over the 1950 population, according to estimates of the U. S. Department of Commerce in a report prepared for use by the New England-New York Inter-Agency Committee. The projections indicate that the population of the New England portion of the area will increase during the quarter century by about 1,666,000 persons or 18 percent over the 1950 population. Projections for individual States are:

State	1950	1975	Percent increase
Connecticut.....	2,007,280	2,575,000	28
Maine.....	913,774	1,064,000	16
Massachusetts.....	4,690,514	5,412,000	15
New Hampshire.....	533,242	624,000	17
New York.....	14,830,192	17,798,000	20
Rhode Island.....	791,896	905,000	14
Vermont.....	377,747	407,000	8

Business Information Service: *Population Forecasts of the New England-New York Area*, by David S. Campbell and David Brown of the Area Development Division, is available from the Sales and Distribution Division, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. 1952. 13 pp. 25 cents.



## ESTIMATING CURRENT POPULATIONS OF CENSUS TRACTS

As the population of individual census tracts often increases with great rapidity and with little regard to trends in other tracts or the city as a whole, current population estimates at the census tract level are a necessary and basic tool of administrators, social scientists, public health workers, and city planners. Two useful methods of making such estimates—based on building permits and land use maps—are described in a recent magazine article. While both methods appear to give reasonably accurate population estimates at the census tract level, the land-use estimates err on the low side and those based on permit data on the high side. Other sources—such as school enrollments, city directories, utility data, post office estimates, voting lists, and birth and death records—are indicated to be less reliable, whereas purely mathematical techniques are still less promising.

"*Estimating Current Populations of Census Tracts*," by Robert C. Schmitt, is an article reprinted from the September-October 1952 issue of *Sociology and Social Research*, published by the University of Southern California, 3518 University Ave., Los Angeles 7, Calif. 4 pp. Related is the release "*Population Analysis of Small Areas*" issued by the Area Development Division of the U.S. Department of Commerce, May 1950, and available from the Sales and Distribution Division of that Department, Washington 25, D.C., without charge.

## DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PEOPLE

One in 12 (8.4 percent) of all civilians in the United States are 65 years old or over and one in 10 of them live in New York State, according to a release of the Bureau of the Census based on its July 1, 1951, estimates. New Hampshire leads all the States in the percentage of persons in this age group (11.1 percent) and New Mexico is at the other end of the scale with only 5.1 percent. The proportion in California and Florida is only 8.8 percent each. The consistently high percentage in the New England States is indicated in the table below.

States having the highest absolute number of persons 65 years of age and over and the highest percentage of such persons in their total populations are as follows:

	Number		Percent
New York.....	1,319,000	New Hampshire.....	11.1
California.....	940,000	Vermont.....	10.8
Pennsylvania.....	920,000	Iowa.....	10.7
Illinois.....	787,000	Maine.....	10.6
Ohio.....	735,000	Missouri.....	10.4
Texas.....	540,000	Massachusetts.....	10.3
Michigan.....	487,000	Nebraska.....	10.1
Massachusetts.....	482,000		

Data on all States are available without charge in a 2-page press release from the Population and Housing Division, Attention Mrs. Bauman, Information Office, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C.

## STUDY OF AMERICAN URBAN COMMUNITIES

A comprehensive approach to urban phenomena is provided in a recent work. The field covered is so broad as to preclude detailed attention to many of the aspects of the subject, but the volume serves as an introductory textbook in the field.

*American Urban Communities*, by Wilbur C. Hallenbeck, is published by Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33rd St., New York 16, N.Y. 1951. 615 pp. \$6.00.

## GROWTH AND DECLINE OF AMERICAN URBAN CENTERS

Urban places having populations over 10,000 increased 15.6 percent in population from 1940 to 1950 (little more than the 14.4 percent increase for the Nation). The number of such places increased from 1,077 to 1,262, and in 1950 their cumulative population represented 49.3 percent of the Nation's total.

Nearly half of the country's urban places of over 10,000 which showed substantial gains were located in the South (South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central States). The States of Arkansas and Oklahoma both declined in total population during the decade, although in each a high proportion of the towns of 10,000 or more increased by more than 25 percent. Annexation was an important factor in the growth of some centers, especially in Texas where Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, and San Antonio each increased in area by 90 percent or more.

The experience of the Northeast is shown in sharp contrast to that of the South and West, for one-fourth of the urban places of the New England and Middle Atlantic States decreased in population during the decade.

"The Rises and Declines of American Urban Centers During the 1940's" is an article by Albert G. Ballert, reprinted from the August 1952 issue of *Land Economics*; *Quarterly Journal of Planning, Housing and Public Utilities*, published by the University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wisconsin. 9 pp.

### CITY PLANNING GUIDE

A new booklet provides information to assist citizens and officials in organizing a planning program and proposes a general pattern designed to obtain the best and most lasting results. Separate chapters are devoted to each of the following subjects: What city planning is, who does it, tools for planning, and special aspects.

The discussion of tools for planning points out that failure to recognize the fundamental difference between the Comprehensive or "Master Plan" and the Official Map (the latter normally including precise locations of all legally established streets and highways, parks, playgrounds, etc.) leads to much misunderstanding and confusion. The other tools discussed are the zoning ordinance, subdivision regulation, urban redevelopment, neighborhood conservation and rehabilitation, programming of public improvements, and public relations. This is a cooperative job, prepared by a committee of the National Chamber of Commerce appointed by the American Institute of Planners.

*City Planning and Urban Development*, published by the Construction and Civic Development Department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington 6, D.C. 1952. 47 pp. 30 cents.

### NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING POPULARIZED

The principles of neighborhood planning in a city are made understandable and interesting to young and old through dialogue and simple graphics in a current publication.

*Neighbor Plan Book: The City Planning Program*, by Bill Ewald and Merle Hendrickson, published by Henry Schuman, Inc., 20 East 70th St., New York 21, N. Y. 1952. 56 pp. \$2.50.

### STUDIES OF LOCAL EFFECT OF SAVANNAH RIVER AEC PROJECT

A series of articles describing the impact on the surrounding community of the construction of the Atomic Energy Commission's largest installation—near Aiken, S.C.—will be helpful to other small communities faced by similar emergencies. The four articles cover: (1) manpower, wages, and recruitment, (2) unionization and industrial relations, (3) living conditions, and (4) community facilities and social changes.

The series of articles, by M. Mead Smith, appeared in the following issues of the *Monthly Labor Review* published by the U.S. Department of Labor and sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. for 55 cents a copy: Part I, June 1952 issue; Part II, July 1952 issue; Part III, August 1952 issue; Part IV, September 1952 issue. The series is combined in Bulletin No. 1100 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, sold also by the Superintendent of Documents. 41 pp. 25 cents.

### EVALUATING CONTRIBUTION OF PORT TO ITS COMMUNITY

The contribution of local maritime activities to the income and prosperity of Norfolk has been measured by an analysis of the expenditures made locally by all maritime firms during a certain period for payrolls, services, and supplies. On this basis it was found that Norfolk's maritime industry contributes to the City's economy the equivalent of what 665 average size manufacturing plants would contribute, the average being determined arithmetically from Census data.

"Value of Virginia's Ports," by E.O. Jewell, General Manager, Norfolk Port Authority, appeared in the October 15, 1953 issue of *News Letter*, published by the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

### EMPLOYMENT MULTIPLIER TECHNIQUE APPLIED TO WICHITA

When changes occur within a local area in the number employed in serving external markets, changes also are expected in the number employed in industries which primarily serve the local market, such as retail trade, personal services, and residential construction. The effect on an area's total employment resulting from a change in basic employment serving regional, national, and world markets is termed the employment multiplier. A recent article describes the method and result of measuring the multiplier effect on local employment in the Wichita area arising from variations in aircraft and other export employment during different periods since 1940.

This analysis yields no single, simple relationship between export and local employment in the Wichita area. It is indicated that the multiplier concept is of greatest value over fairly long periods of years and should be used with reservation for shorter periods. With qualifications, it is concluded that the addition of a given number of workers supplying outside markets may be expected to lead to an increase of approximately one and one-third times as many workers engaged in serving local area markets over the course of years.

*"The Employment Multiplier in Wichita"* in an article appearing in the *Monthly Review* of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Kansas City, Missouri, September 30, 1952 issue. 7 pp.

## SYMPOSIUM ON AMERICAN REGIONALISM

American regionalism is discussed in a 5-part volume. Part I shows the development and use of the concept of regionalism from its historic beginnings in the eighteenth century to the present, both as a tool of research and as a practical force in political and economic administration of national affairs. Part II is an account of the Old South, the Spanish Southwest, and the Pacific Northwest, including their relations with other regions and the Nation. Part III deals with regionalism in American culture; Part IV with regionalism as a practical concept in development and administration of government programs (the TVA, the Great Lakes cutover area, and the projected Missouri Valley plan), and Part V with the limitations and promise of regionalism. The papers presented were delivered at a symposium held at the University of Wisconsin in 1949, sponsored by a committee appointed to administer a grant of funds from the Rockefeller Foundation. A bibliography follows each chapter of this work.

*Regionalism in America*, Edited by Merrill Jensen, is published by the University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wisconsin 1951. 425 pp. \$4.75.

## RURAL TRENDS SHOWN GRAPHICALLY

A graphic presentation of rural trends in the United States shows great changes since 1940. The proportion of farms with electricity has more than doubled, combines and corn pickers more than trebled, milking machines quadrupled, fertilizer inputs nearly trebled, and crop yields per acre and livestock products per animal unit have greatly increased. Urban population first outstripped the rural population in the 1910-20 decade and has grown until in 1950 urban population represented 59 percent of the total. The large drop in number of farms (100,000 a year since 1945) is attributed in part to changes in census definitions and in part to an acceleration of the factors that caused the more gradual decline for the 25 years ending in 1945.

*A Graphic Presentation of Rural Trends*, by Arthur F. Raper, is published by the Extension Service and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. 1952. 33 pp. A few copies are available free from the Department. It is also for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 20 cents.

## MIGRATORY LABOR IN AGRICULTURE

The migratory farm work problem, which has long been a pressing one both in the social and economic sense, is dealt with in a forthright manner by the report of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor. This report presents a comprehensive analysis of the many aspects of the problem, plus a great many very specific recommendations designed to raise the migratory worker's standard of living, improve his health, utilize his labor to advantage and his profit, and better his standing in our socio-economic structure. It is stressed that the issue is one of job standards, not the employment of foreign workers. Nevertheless, it is recommended that first reliance be placed on using the domestic labor force more effectively and that no special measures be adopted to increase the number of alien contract laborers beyond the number admitted in 1950.

*Migratory Labor in American Agriculture: Report of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor* is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1951. 188 pp. 75 cents.

## LABOR DEVELOPMENTS IN FISCAL YEAR 1951

The Secretary of Labor has issued a yearbook dealing with the more significant manpower and other problems which employers, workers, their unions and the Government were called upon to solve during the fiscal year 1951 in order to meet mobilization requirements. The 13 chapters cover manpower trends and outlook, Defense Manpower Administration



and policy, allocation, training, and utilization of labor force, price and wage developments, industrial relations, labor legislation and court decisions, the role of labor in the defense program, organized labor's own war against communism, and the international labor program of the U. S. Government.

*Mobilizing Labor for Defense*, Labor Yearbook Vol. 1, 39th Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1951, is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 223 pp. 75 cents.

### COLLECTIVE BARGAINING PATTERNS ANALYZED FOR A COUNTY

Collective bargaining patterns in Spokane County, Washington, as shown in 100 contracts, have been carefully analyzed and classified. It is shown that all of the contracts covered union security; hours of work and overtime; wages; duration, amendment, and termination. The bulk of the contracts for each industry division also covered discharge, grievance procedure and arbitration, economic action, management, union rights, and related matters. Contracts in some industries covered also seniority, fringe benefits, and leaves of absence. Part of the variation in the contracts is attributed to differences between the industries in question.

*Collective Bargaining Patterns in Spokane County, Washington*, by Ralph I. Thayer and Elizabeth F. Thayer, is published by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, the State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington. 1952. 255 pp. \$2.50 paperbound, \$3.50 clothbound.

### NEW PLANT EXPANSIONS TO CONTINUE AT HIGH LEVELS

Capital outlays by American business in 1953 will approximate the high rates of 1952 and 1951, according to a preliminary survey of 1953 capital budgets conducted during October by the U. S. Department of Commerce and the Securities and Exchange Commission. Expenditures on new plant and equipment planned by U. S. business for 1953 total \$11,907,000,000, representing a four percent decrease from the 1952 total.

Full details concerning the above may be obtained without charge from Mr. Lawrence Bridge, Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

### INDUSTRIAL DISPERSION PROGRAM PROGRESS

As of December 15, 20 urban areas in the United States had their dispersion survey reports officially certified by appropriate Federal agencies. Of 82 local dispersion groups, another 25 were reported to have nearly completed their reports.

A principal use of the local industrial dispersion surveys both at the local and Federal levels is to insure proper dispersion of new defense plant locations. One of the conditions to favorable action on applications for rapid tax amortization (certificates of necessity) requires a showing by the applicant that the location of a proposed facility meets the dispersion standards of the national program. The local dispersion groups assist the applicant in achieving conformance to these standards.

*Industrial Dispersion Program: Progress in Urban Areas of the United States*, compiled from reports of Field Offices, U. S. Department of Commerce, is available from the Area Development Division, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. December 15, 1952. 7 pp. Standards of the program are outlined in that Division's *Industrial Dispersion Guidebook for Communities*, Domestic Commerce Series No. 31, for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 22 pp. 20 cents.

### PROTECTION GUIDES FOR INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Uniform guides of plant protection measures are available for use by management of vital war industries and by the Armed Services. A booklet on principles of plant protection covers hazards to industry, internal security, minimizing effects of enemy attack, and planning for plant protection. Supplementing this is a booklet relating to standards for plant protection and dealing with prevention of unauthorized entry, control of authorized entry, espionage and sabotage, protection of sensitive points, minimization of damage, passive defense measures, fire defense measures, prevention of accidents, and restoration of production. The protection of classified security information in the hands of industry, another phase of industrial security, is covered in a third publication.

The following were prepared by the Munitions Board, Department of Defense, and are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.: *Principles of Plant Protection*, 1950, 24 pp., 15 cents; *Standards for Plant Protection*, 1952, 53 pp., 20 cents; and *Industrial Security Manual for Safeguarding Classified Security Information*, Dec. 13, 1951, 17 pp., 15 cents.

## DESIGN OF BUILDINGS EXPOSED TO ATOMIC BLAST

A guide for the design of buildings which may be exposed to atomic blast, intended primarily for architects and engineers, describes briefly the effects of atomic explosions on buildings; suggests methods of increasing the strength of new buildings; and points out hazards which should be considered in designing shelter areas in buildings.

*Interim Guide for the Design of Buildings Exposed to Atomic Blast*, a technical manual prepared by the Federal Civil Defense Administration, is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1952. 34 pp. 15 cents.

## WESTINGHOUSE PLANT LOCATION POLICIES

The policies which guide Westinghouse in selecting new plant locations are discussed by the president and other executives of that corporation in a recently published interview. First consideration is given to special over-riding requirements inhering in the nature of the plant, such as television broadcasting areas for a new television plant, water of specific analysis for electronic tube plants, and ready accessibility to sheet steel supplies for new appliance plants. Next come the usual economic and social factors, to which has been added recently the need of spreading out defense plants for security reasons.

Westinghouse operates each manufacturing division as a self-contained company, and the final decision on locating a new plant is up to the division manager who has access to outside consulting services, headquarter specialists and others who can advise him. In addition there is a planning committee composed of headquarter executives which acts as an advisory board.

The local tax situation is not a primary consideration and receives serious consideration only after several possible sites have been chosen, but nevertheless an unfavorable tax picture can sway the decision on sites otherwise equally balanced. The most attractive industrial sites are often found to be cluttered up with a few substantial homes or commercial establishments which make the relative cost of the sites prohibitive—a situation traceable to lack of organized planning for local industrial development. It is stressed that local promotion groups should carefully survey all potential industrial sites and prepare topographical survey maps and aerial photographs which clearly indicate the amount and character of available land. The survey maps should indicate the location and size of the nearest water, gas and electric lines, sewers, etc. In order to take care of future expansions, Westinghouse has adopted a policy of buying initially at least 5 to 10 times as much land as the original plant will occupy.

*"Westinghouse Seeks Places To Spend Construction Money"* is an article which appeared in *Engineering News-Record* of October 2, 1952, published by McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, Inc., 99-129 North Broadway, Albany 1, N. Y. 3 pp. Single copy 35 cents.

## INDUSTRIAL LOCATION THROUGH EYES OF INDUSTRY

Two helpful speeches on what industry looks for in a new location were reprinted in a recent release. One reflects the experience of a specialist employed by a factory-locating service; the other is by the president of an important industrial firm which has located many new plants.

*"What Industry Looks for in a New Location,"* by Maurice Fulton, Fantus Factory Locating Service, is a 4-page speech; *"The Town in Which We Want To Build a Plant"* is a 3-page speech by Don G. Mitchell, President of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. Both are reprinted from issues of the *Oklahoma Business Bulletin* and appear in the May 1952 issue of *Arizona Business and Economic Review*, published by the Bureau of Business Research, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.

## ECONOMIC SURVEYS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Recent studies of several industries—electronics, furniture, frozen foods, gas furnaces and heaters, and paint, varnish and lacquer—provide certain new information on development and location aspects for these industries generally, although the studies are centered on California.

For example, the paint, varnish and lacquer industry report points out that the capitalization needs of a small producer could be met for an estimated three to five thousand dollars. Selected leading grocery chains plan to expand their frozen foods space by 36 percent over the next three years, according to their questionnaire response.

Average manufacturing costs of a few manufacturers of gas furnaces and heaters are revealed to be as follows: labor 16.7 percent, parts and steel 46.0 percent, overhead 31.6 percent, administration and selling 5.7 percent.



The reports on selected industries are:

- An Examination of California's Frozen Food Industry*, 1952, 56 pp.
- An Examination of California's Electronics Industry*, 1952, 57 pp.
- An Examination of California's Furniture Industry*, 1952, 33 pp.
- An Examination of California's Gas Furnace and Gas Heater Industry*, 1952, 27 pp.
- An Examination of California's Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry*, 1952, 38 pp.

All are available without charge from the Research Department, California State Chamber of Commerce, 350 Bush St., San Francisco, California.

### WHY WOOLEN INDUSTRY IS GROWING IN SOUTH

A current study points out that as yet no large-scale migration of woolen mills toward the South has occurred, although since 1929 this industry has grown at a faster rate there than in New England. After stating that the South has "a more favorable cost environment" for woolen and worsted production than New England, the report observes that Southern competition will make necessary certain adjustments in the New England segment of the Industry—notably modernization, tax revisions, joint management-union actions. Even with these improvements, however, the report indicates a decline in New England wool activity.

*Woolen and Worsted Manufacturing in the Southern Piedmont*, by James A. Morris, is published by the University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, S. C. 1952. 197 pp. Price not indicated.

### DEFENSE PLANT EXPANSIONS IN MISSOURI BASIN

Private industry plans to invest one and a third billion dollars in defense industrial expansion in the 10 Missouri River Basin States, according to a current report. This amount is the total indicated in 736 defense facility applications for accelerated tax amortization which have been approved by Federal defense agencies within the last two years (through August 20, 1952). This does not include those transportation, storage and public utilities expansions which cannot be allocated to specific locations within any one State. For the portions of the 10 States that drain into the Missouri Basin 195 defense facilities expansions amounting to approximately 200 million dollars were approved over the same period.

The expansion of defense manufacturing facilities in the 10 Missouri Basin States is largely in metal production (including aluminum), petroleum products, chemicals and rubber products, whereas before the Korean war these States produced mainly food products, machinery, apparel and leather. No new defense manufacturing facilities are planned in the agricultural Upper Basin States of North and South Dakota, and their plans for nonmanufacturing expansions are relatively slight.

*New Defense Production Facilities in the Missouri River Basin*, a Business Information Service, by Sterling R. March, Area Development Division, is for sale by the Sales and Distribution Division, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. Dec. 1952. 28 pp. 30 cents.

### STATE INCOME PAYMENTS IN 1951

Total income payments to individuals in 1951 were greater in 1950 in every State of the Nation, according to a study recently published. On a regional basis the Southwest led with a 15 percent gain, followed by the Far West (14 percent), the Southeast (13 percent), the Central region (12 percent, matching that of the country as a whole), the Northwest (11 percent), New England (10 percent), and the Middle East (9 percent).

Agriculture is shown as having an important influence, as in the past, in altering the geographic distribution of total income from 1950 to 1951. In 10 of the 13 States with the greatest gains in total income, farm income was largely responsible; whereas in three of the six States where aggregate incomes rose the least, farm income was the principal dampening factor.

The States showing the largest percent gains in per capita income payments, with the percentage in each instance, were: South Carolina, 20; South Dakota, 19; Kentucky, 16; Georgia, Arizona, and New Mexico, 15 each; Ohio, 14; Connecticut, Alabama, Arkansas, Virginia, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, 13 each; New Hampshire, West Virginia, Colorado, and Utah, 12 each.

States having the largest per capita income payments in 1951 were:

District of Columbia....	\$2,095	Montana.....	\$1,742
Delaware.....	2,076	Massachusetts.....	1,738
Nevada.....	2,029	Michigan.....	1,734
Connecticut.....	1,999	Wyoming.....	1,722
New York.....	1,996	Maryland.....	1,714
California.....	1,933	Rhode Island.....	1,691
Illinois.....	1,928	Pennsylvania.....	1,663
New Jersey.....	1,885	Oregon.....	1,652
Ohio.....	1,799	Indiana.....	1,649
Washington.....	1,755	Wisconsin.....	1,614

"State Income Payments in 1951," by Robert E. Graham, Jr., a 9-page article appearing in the August 1952 issue of *Survey of Current Business* published by the U. S. Department of Commerce and for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. or field offices of the Department of Commerce, price 30 cents.

### GUIDE FOR MICHIGAN MANUFACTURERS SEEKING DEFENSE BUSINESS

A current booklet aids Michigan manufacturers to participate in the defense production program by providing information in quick reference form on such subjects as the principal procurement offices of the Government serving the area, sources of information on prime contractors' names, subcontracting possibilities, and Federal regulations.

*Defense Production Handbook: A Guide for Michigan Manufacturers Seeking Defense Business*, prepared and published by the Michigan Economic Development Dept., 422 W. Michigan Ave., Lansing 15, Mich. 1952. 9 pp.

### WASHINGTON STATE'S DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURERS

A directory of manufacturers throughout the State of Washington is available for the first time, listing firms engaged in manufacturing as defined in the Census Bureau's classification for 1947.

*Directory of Manufacturers State of Washington*, The State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington. May 1952. 91 pp. \$3.00.

### HAWAIIAN TOURIST INDUSTRY ANALYZED

A survey of passengers to Hawaii during March and the first quarter of 1952 treats separately tourists destined for Hawaii and those destined beyond that area. Visitor characteristics were computed from baggage declaration forms filled out by westbound passengers. Of those destined for Hawaii, an overwhelming proportion were in parties of one or two persons, the largest proportion were in the 50 to 59 year age group, female outnumbered male visitors, the largest proportion came from the Pacific States, 74 percent came for pleasure and 16 percent for business and pleasure, and the largest number came for 8 to 14 days.

*Survey of Passengers to Hawaii, March and First Quarter, 1952*, prepared by John Child and Company for the Research Committee, Hawaii Visitors Bureau, Honolulu, Hawaii. May 16, 1952. 17 tables. Charge not indicated.

### SALES OUTLETS AS NEW INDUSTRY PROSPECTS

Opportunities for new branch plants, discussed in a recent economic survey of a California county, includes the following observation which may be helpful elsewhere:

"Probably the best prospects for new branch plants are to be found among national and western manufacturers already established in southern California, especially those having sales representation in this area. The record of branch plant locations indicates that in nine cases out of ten they have been preceded by local sales and distribution activities in the territory. A useful prospect list could be developed by checking the names of manufacturers having sales offices or major distributors in Riverside County, and exploring the possibility of their setting up additional branch plants."

*Riverside County—Its Present and Future Economic Development* was prepared for the Riverside County Board of Trade by Industrial Survey Associates, West Coast Life Bldg., 605 Market St., San Francisco 5, California. 1952. 87 pp. exclusive of appendix which lists industries suited to the County.

## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PAPERS

The proceedings of the March 30-April 1, 1952 annual conference of the American Industrial Development Council, now available, include among other interesting features discussion of municipal industrial development, the services offered by the Clearing Industrial District of Chicago, and the future of certain new developments in the chemical industry.

*Proceedings of the 27th Annual Conference of the American Industrial Development Council, March 30-April 1, 1952, is available from the Secretary-Treasurer, American Industrial Development Council, c/o Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis, Minn. 148 pp. \$3.50.*

## COMMUNITY FINANCING OF NEW INDUSTRY

Proceedings of the 1952 annual conference of the Association of State Planning and Development Agencies contain a section devoted to several papers on industrial financing. The opinion is expressed that such financing through "municipal securities" owes its resurgence to the following facts: (1) Federal taxation has become so heavy, and the advantage of holding tax-free municipal securities so great, that the situation stimulates a market for such issues; (2) such financing appeals to industry because most of the financing provides for the payment of a lease rental which will amortize the cost of the plant (also of the equipment if provided) and these rentals are deductible for tax purposes as expenses; and (3) in view of the difficulty, under the tax laws, of accumulating sufficient funds to construct a new plant, the industrialist welcomes the lease arrangements, which make such accumulation unnecessary. The importance of available modern facilities as a factor in new plant location was cited in the case of Rhode Island where a survey showed that in the past year over 40 concerns seriously interested in coming to that State decided otherwise because modern plant facilities were not available there.

Although employment of municipal credit to finance private undertakings is not new, it was given a new twist in Mississippi through the State law (the BAWI or Balance Agriculture with Industry program) which permitted its municipalities, upon passage of a referendum, to issue general obligation bonds whose proceeds would be used to construct factory buildings for lease to operating companies. In the last several years Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana have passed State laws establishing rules for industrial financing by municipalities. The Tennessee law is described as authorizing only revenue bonds, which have played an insignificant role in Tennessee's recent industrial progress.

[Since the above conference, a constitutional amendment was adopted at the general election in Louisiana on November 4, 1952, providing for issue of local bonds for industrial development. It permits any parish, (county) ward or municipality of the State to incur debt and issue negotiable bonds to acquire industrial plant sites and other necessary property, and to acquire or construct industrial buildings. These bonds shall not be sold for less than par or bear more than six percent interest and shall not exceed in the aggregate 20 percent of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of such parish, ward or municipality. Certain other conditions are imposed, including approval of the Board of Commerce and Industry.]

*Proceedings Seventh Annual Conference June 15-18, 1952, Minneapolis, published by the Association of State Planning and Development Agencies, 1313 East 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill. No price indicated.*

## INDUSTRIAL FOUNDATIONS AND COMMUNITY PROGRESS

In appraising the role of the industrial development corporation in community economic development a *Harvard Business Review* article states "the first need of a community in economic trouble is not money from the outside but leadership from the inside. When the leadership is forthcoming, then quite probably the needed money will also be found from the inside. What communities need from the outside is neither leadership nor funds, but 'know how'. While the United States Government is currently furnishing significant technical and scientific aid overseas under its Point Four Program, let us not overlook our own 'underdeveloped' communities. They also deserve something akin to Point Four—when their business leaders have organized in a manner to profit from such aid."

Another statement on industrial foundations points out, "A study...of new manufacturing concerns established in New England since the end of the war showed that the community selected as a location by the firm was chosen in almost one-third of the cases because of the availability of plant space....So the industrial foundation has been used in many cases to overcome the shortage of adequate space."



The *Harvard Business Review* article, entitled "Industrial Foundations and Community Progress," by Philip H. Ragan, appeared in the November-December 1952 issue of the Review, published by the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. 14 pp. \$1.50 per copy. The last-named source is remarks on "Industrial Foundations," by Donald R. Gilmore, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass., on occasion of New England Council's Foundations Day, Feb. 5, 1952. 7 pp.

### COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS, FIRST QUARTER 1950

The subject publication has been published in summary form for the United States and in separate bulletins for each of four groups of regions. This is the fifth first-quarter release of county statistics on establishments, employment and payrolls derived from wage reports filed by employers under the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Program. It is the second release which presents manufacturing data that have been coordinated with the Census Bureau's Annual Survey of Manufacturers and published under joint BOASI-Census sponsorship. Present plans are to resume the publication of both manufacturing and non-manufacturing data beginning with the first quarter of 1951 wage reports.

*County Business Patterns, First Quarter 1950* is published as follows: Part I. United States Summary, 25 cents; Part II (Geographic Divisions), No. 1, New England and Middle Atlantic, 45 cents; No. 2, East North Central and West North Central, 50 cents; No. 3, South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central, 55 cents; and No. 4, Mountain, Pacific, Alaska, and Hawaii, 35 cents. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

### STATISTICAL SERVICES OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

A revised and enlarged description of statistical services of the Federal Government provides a general description of the economic and social statistical programs of the Government—where they are located, how the data are collected, and what data are available in these areas from Federal agencies. Part I deals with the organization of statistical agencies, coordination of statistical services, and general statistical principles and practices. Part II describes the principal types of economic and social statistics. An appendix includes a description of the statistical responsibilities of the various Federal Agencies and presents a bibliography of principal periodical statistical publications.

*Statistical Services of the United States Government*, Revised Edition June 1952, published by the Office of Statistical Standards, Bureau of the Budget, and for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 78 pp. 45 cents.

### STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE UNITED STATES: 1952

The 1952 edition of the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, presenting government and private data available in the early part of the 1952 calendar year, has been published. This work serves as a convenient volume of statistical reference and also as a guide to other statistical publications and sources.

*The Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1952* was prepared by the Bureau of the Census and is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1081 pp. \$3.25.

### CENSUS VOLUME ON INDEXES OF PRODUCTION

Manufacturing production indexes have been published by the Bureau of the Census and supplement previously published Census data. These indexes make possible comparisons of physical output changes among industries of groups of industries, between all manufacturing industries and agriculture, mining, and any other principal segments of the economy for which output data are available, and between manufacturing output in the more recent period and in the past.

These measures use the results of the 1947 Census of Manufactures and furnish a basis for comparison and adjustment of the indexes currently constructed by the Federal Reserve System and other agencies. Indexes are given for all manufacturing industries and indexes at the 2-digit and 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification levels. Data for 263 industries are included in 217 separate industry indexes. An appendix shows detailed 1939 and 1947 quantity and value of products statistics for 1,512 items used in constructing the production indexes. Included are a number of revisions made subsequent to the publication of the 1947 basic Census volumes, and some comparable 1939 and 1947 statistics not shown in earlier publications.

*Census of Manufactures: 1947, Indexes of Production*, for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1952. 99 pp. \$1.75.

### STATE STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

A convenient basic statistical reference handbook is now available for Washington State. The statistics cover areas and their populations, what these populations do, where they work, facts about the industries in which they are employed, the monies received from these industries, the costs of the items for which their income is spent, and the income that is saved. An usually detailed index facilitates reference to the contents.

*Washington State Statistical Abstract*, by Marilyn Druck Robinson, published by the Bureau of Business Research, University of Washington, is for sale by the University of Washington Press, Seattle, Washington. 1952. 159 pp. \$4.50.

### STATISTICAL PRESENTATION AND SEASONALITY ANALYSIS

Two handbooks are now available which should be helpful to those concerned with the preparation and publication of statistics. One is a guide for the preparation of statistical tables; the other describes a method recommended for measuring and eliminating seasonal variation from economic data.

*The Preparation of Statistical Tables: A Handbook*, slightly revised August 1952, 39 pp., and *Agriculture Handbook No. 48, Seasonal Variation: Methods of Measurement and Tests of Significance*, September 1952, 16 pp., are both available free from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

### HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SURVEYS

A two-part volume has been issued by the Highway Research Board giving (1) a review of literature on highway traffic, including highway planning surveys, highway needs studies, origin-destination surveys, conclusions, and a check list of city origin-destination reports; and (2) a well-annotated bibliography and indexes of authors and sources.

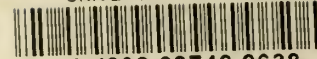
The importance of this field of study is emphasized by the statement that since the beginnings of a national road program in 1916, Federal funds expended on highway construction, exclusive of relief funds, have amounted to nearly six billion dollars and that over a period of 30 years some 50 billion dollars have been spent by all levels of government for road construction and maintenance. Nevertheless, 41 billion dollars are still needed to correct all existing highway deficiencies throughout the Nation.

*Origin-Destination Surveys and Traffic Volume Studies—Bibliography No. 11*, by Robert Emmanuel Barkley, is published by the Highway Research Board, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D. C. 1951. 271 pp. \$3.00.

### CATALOG OF DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PUBLICATIONS

A comprehensive catalog and index of selected publications issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce and its predecessor agencies over the past several decades is available. Additional helpful features include the location in the United States of depository libraries designated as the recipient of Government publications and libraries and institutions in foreign countries where many of the publications, particularly those no longer available for distribution, may be consulted. An annual supplement to the catalog will be published by the Department of Commerce in order to keep the information as nearly current as possible.

*United States Department of Commerce Publications—A Catalog and Index*, is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., and most field offices of the Department of Commerce. 1952. 795 pp. \$2.75.



## U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## Field Service

## LIST OF FIELD OFFICES

January 5, 1953  
(Supersedes List of  
November 1, 1952)

INTERNAL USE ONLY

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX. 204 10th St. S. W. Thomas L. Moore District Manager	*CLEVELAND 14, OHIO 410 Union Commerce Bldg. 925 Euclid Ave. George A. Moore Regional Director	LOUISVILLE 2, KY.—Con. Prentiss M. Terry District Manager	PHOENIX, ARIZ. Harber Bldg. 311 N. Central Ave. Wayne W. Baskin Acting District Manager
*ATLANTA 3, GA. 716 Forsyth Bldg. 86 Forsyth St. N. W. Merrill C. Lofton Regional Director	*DALLAS 2, TEX. Room 1114 1114 Commerce St. Ernest L. Tutt Regional Director	MEMPHIS 3, TENN. 229 Federal Bldg. John M. Fowler District Manager	PITTSBURGH 22, PA. 1021 Clarke Bldg. 717 Liberty Avenue Charles A. Carpenter District Manager
BALTIMORE 2, MD. Court Square Bldg. 200 E. Lexington St. John Weber District Manager	*DENVER 2, COLO. 142 New Custom House 19th & Stout St. Charles E. Brokaw Regional Director	MIAMI 32, FLA. 947 Seybold Bldg. 36 N. E. First St. Marion A. Leonard District Manager	PORTLAND 4, OREG. 217 Old U.S. Court House 520 S. W. Morrison St. Ralph W. Sullivan District Manager
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	LOUISVILLE 2, KY. 631 Federal Bldg.		*SEATTLE 4, WASH. 123 U. S. Court House 5th Ave. & Madison St. Philip M. Crawford Regional Director

\*Regional Offices.

## Department Field Offices by Region

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REGION II *New York Buffalo	REGION IV *Richmond Baltimore	Mobile Savannah	REGION VIII *Minneapolis Butte	New Orleans Oklahoma City	*San Francisco Los Angeles Phoenix Reno
	REGION V *Atlanta Charleston, S.C. Jacksonville	REGION VI *Cleveland Cincinnati Detroit Louisville	REGION IX *Kansas City Omaha St. Louis	REGION XI *Denver Albuquerque Cheyenne	REGION XIII *Seattle Portland

\*Regional Offices.